

similar variable thoracic, and strong, almost seriate, elytral punctuation—it is difficult to discover between them and *rubiginosus* any difference which, in a form with so wide a known range of variation, can be considered as specific. The insect seems equally rare on the Continent, and we have been unable to obtain a specimen from any Continental student of the group,—while a careful study of the text of Foudras' description* fails to discover any distinct specific character incompatible with the British specimens we have been able to examine.

Except that the size is $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 mm. instead of 2–2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., that the last five or six joints of the antennæ are fuscous, and that the punctuation of the thorax is perhaps rather more confluent and rugose—the description given above for *L. rubiginosus* may be applied to it, and need not be recapitulated.

(To be continued).

TELMATOSCOPIUS ROTHSCHILDII, A NEW SPECIES OF PSYCHODID
DIPTERA FOUND IN LONDON.

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One female of this fly was taken by Hon. N. Charles Rothschild off the trunk of a tree in a retired spot by the Serpentine, in the summer of 1909, and other specimens of each sex in the middle of June, off the same tree, the following year. The illustrations of the accompanying textual figure have been delineated with the aid of a Schröder's prism-eye-piece, from preparations in Canada Balsam of detached details of the fly mounted without pressure, derived from specimens forwarded to me alive or in fluid by their discoverer.

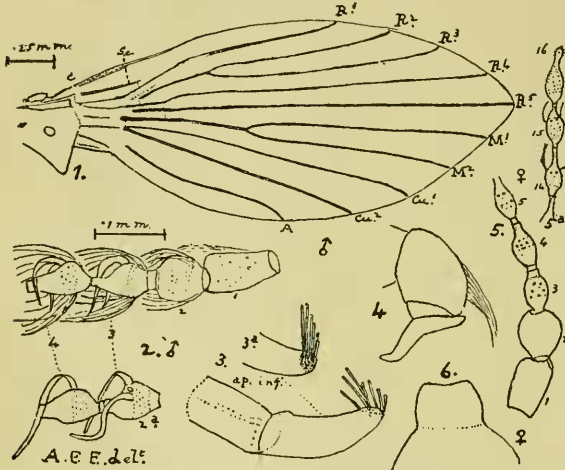
By means of the details selected, the fly's relationship to two species, previously described, of the genus *Telmatoscopus* may be demonstrated: *T. advena*, Etn., captured singly in Somerset, Seaton and Aylesbeare Common, Devon, and near Fort National in Haut-Sebaou, Algeria (1 ♂ ex., 2. xi. 1892., Etn.); and *T. meridionalis*, a species of wide distribution, occurring in Egypt at Ismailia (Biró), German East Africa, Delagoa Bay, Sierra Leone (Austen), and (perhaps, transported in slave ships) in South America (Burchardt).

* Foudras' types, we are given to understand, are, unhappily, no longer available for examination.

DETAILS OF *TELMATOSCOPIUS ROTHSCHILDII*.

The scale of enlargement of the wing is shown by the proportional enlargement of .25 mm., and that of all the other details by the enlargement of .1 mm. (.25 mm. = .01 inch).

1. Wing of male denuded. C., costa; S.c., subcosta; R¹, radius, and R²



to R⁵, its branches, the radial sectors, of which R² and R³ constitute the sectorial fork; M¹ and M², branches of the median vein, the partition vein of the two basal cells, forming the median fork; Cu¹ and Cu², cubital veins, enclosing in this instance a sessile cubital fork; A, anal vein.

Details of *Telmatoscopus rothschildii*.

2. Joints 1 to 4; and 2a, joints 3 and 4, in ♂ antennæ, partly denuded, showing "articular appendages."

3. ♂ Inferior genital appendage and its segmental base, denuded, viewed from the side; and 3a, part of the other, showing the tenaculæ from another stand-point.

4. ♂ Broad-side of a superior genital appendage or gonopod, partly denuded.

5. ♀ Five basal joints; and 5a, the last three joints of an antenna denuded of hair, these last with inconspicuous articular appendages.

6. ♀ Subgenital lobe.

This species is traceable to the section of the genus *Telmatoscopus* containing the two forms referred to above, by the following chain of characteristics:—anterior basal cell delimited in front by the sectorial division of the radial trunk alone; most of the joints of the flagellum in ♂ antennæ narrowed apically into a beak or neck; base of the pedicel of the sectorial fork free, or else linked by a cross-vein to the basal cell; nodosities of the last few joints in the flagellum spaced by beaks or necks; inferior ♂ genital appendages pluri-tenaculate; third joint in ♂ antennæ similar and equal in length to the fourth, even if shorter necked.

The section is characterized by:—wings lanceolate, apically acute

at the end of R^5 ; first joint in antennæ of ♂ shorter than the second and third joints combined; and the nodules of most of the joints of the flagellum largely protuberant on one side.

SHORT DIAGNOSIS OF THE SPECIES: DIFFERENCES IN
WING-NEURATION.

- A. The vein R^1 ends in ♂ directly opposite the end of Cu^2 , but in ♀ just beyond this.

Axils of the sectorial and median forks in a direct transverse line in ♂ with the end of vein A, but in ♀ with a point a little beyond this.

...94, *advena*, Etn.

Axils of the aforesaid forks in an oblique straight line sloping outwards from the sectorial axil to, in ♂ the end of vein A, but in ♀, to a point just beyond this95, *rothschildii*, sp. n.

- B. The vein R^1 ends opposite or almost opposite the end of Cu^1 . Axils of the aforesaid forks in an oblique straight line sloping inwards from the sectorial axil to a point a little interior to the middle of vein A.....

96, *meridionalis*, Etn.

The numerals prefixed to the names are indices to a series of microscopical preparations of *Psychodidæ*, numbered species by species in their systematic succession throughout the family, with letters after the numerals distinctive of individual slides, many of the preparations being of sufficient importance to be cited in the manner of botanical typical *exsiccati*.

TELMATOSCOPIUS ROTHSCHILDII, sp. nov.

Wing-markings similar in style to those of *T. advena*, but the ground-colour darker. Pubescence of frons, vertex and thorax as far as the wings, whitish, but behind this and on the abdomen almost sepia brown. Wings blackish grey, with inconstant markings dependent upon the direction of light, fringes glossed with a shifting whitish-flaxen satiny lustre, involving the humeral tuft and the hair of the alulae, and the tips of the hairs at the ends of R^1 and A; near the dark-outlined apical margin, a narrow chevron of appressed distichous hairs, before the ends of the nervures from R^2 to Cu^2 , is similarly glossed; from some points of view the ranks of bristling hair on R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , M^1 , M^2 , Cu^2 , and A are of the ground-colour, with a few whitish hairs inclined outwards at their ends, but from other stand-points they become wholly whitish; and by turning about, small dark cuneate spots of divergent hairs at the ends of nervures become visible just at the margin. Legs and tibial fringes of a similar dark tint, with a similar shifting whitish gloss; the tibia and the first two or more of the tarsal joints, on their exposed side, edged narrowly at the tips with snow-white glossed scales, this lustre under an oblique light growing more diffused over the further joints. Penis ill-displayed in the preparations. Length of wing, 2 to 2.5 mm.

Hab. England; Hyde Park, London (*Rothschild*), Preps. Etn. 95
a. b. ♂, c. ♀ (15.vii.1910).

November, 1911.